

A BEURLING-HELSON TYPE THEOREM FOR MODULATION SPACES

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ABSTRACT. We prove a Beurling-Helson type theorem on modulation spaces. More precisely, we show that the only \mathcal{C}^1 changes of variables that leave invariant the modulation spaces $\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ are affine functions on \mathbb{R}^d . A special case of our result involving the Sjöstrand algebra was considered earlier by A. Boulkhemair.

1. INTRODUCTION

Given a function ϕ defined from the torus \mathbb{T} to itself, let ϕ^* be the change of variables defined by

$$(1) \quad \phi^*(u) = u \circ \phi$$

for any function u defined on \mathbb{T} .

In 1953, A. Beurling and H. Helson proved that if ϕ is continuous from \mathbb{T} into itself and if ϕ^* is a bounded linear operator on the Fourier algebra $A(\mathbb{T}) = A_1(\mathbb{T})$ of absolutely convergent Fourier series, then necessarily $\phi(t) = kt + \phi(0)$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ [1]. The proof of this result involved some nontrivial arithmetical considerations. A different proof was given by J.-P. Kahane [15]. The Beurling-Helson theorem was later extended to the higher dimensional setting by W. M. Self [17]. More recently, V. Lebedev and A. Olevskii [16] further extended and generalized the Beurling-Helson theorem. In particular, for $d \geq 1$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$ let $A_p(\mathbb{R}^d) = \mathcal{FL}^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ equipped with the norm $\|f\|_{A_p} = \|\hat{f}\|_{L^p}$ where \mathcal{F} is the Fourier transform defined by $\mathcal{F}f(\omega) = \hat{f}(\omega) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(t) e^{-2\pi i t \cdot \omega} dt$. It was proved in [16] that if $\phi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ is \mathcal{C}^1 , and if ϕ^* maps $A_p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ into itself for some $1 \leq p < \infty$, $p \neq 2$, then $\phi(x) = Ax + \phi(0)$ where A is a real invertible $d \times d$ matrix. In this higher dimensional setting, the case $p = 1$ was already proved in [17]. Observe that since $A_2(\mathbb{R}^d) = \mathcal{FL}^2(\mathbb{R}^d) = L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, the class of functions ϕ such that ϕ^* is bounded on $A_2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is quite large. For instance, for any homeomorphism ϕ on \mathbb{T} such that ϕ^{-1} satisfies the Lipschitz condition, ϕ^* is bounded on $A_2(\mathbb{T})$, and a transference argument can be used to prove similar result for $A_2(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

In this note, we shall characterize the \mathcal{C}^1 changes of variables that leave invariant the modulation spaces (to be defined below). In particular, our result applies to a special subspace of the Fourier algebra called Feichtinger algebra. This space denoted

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S_0 was introduced by H. Feichtinger [5] and is the smallest Banach algebra that is invariant under both the translation and the modulation operators. Moreover, the Feichtinger algebra is an example of a modulation space and plays an important role in the theory Gabor frames [11]. In fact, the modulation spaces have also been playing an increasing role in the analysis of pseudodifferential operators [12, 13, 20]. Furthermore, a Banach algebra of pseudodifferential operators known as the Sjöstrand algebra, denoted S_ω , and which contains the Hörmander class $S_{0,0}^0$, was introduced independently by Feichtinger [6] and J. Sjöstrand [18]. This space is yet another example of a modulation space. We refer to [7] for an updated version of [6] which contains some historical perspectives on the modulation spaces. In 1997, A. Boulkhemair [4] proved that if ϕ is a C^1 mapping on \mathbb{R}^d such that ϕ^* maps S_ω into itself, then ϕ must be an affine function: This is a Beurling-Helson type theorem for the Sjöstrand algebra. It is therefore natural to seek a characterization of the changes of variables that leave invariant modulation spaces. The goal of this note is to extend and generalize this Beurling-Helson type theorem to all the modulation spaces. The main argument in the proof of our result is the fact that the intersection of a modulation space with the space of functions with compact support coincides with the subspace of compactly supported functions in $A_p(\mathbb{R}^d) = \mathcal{F}L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$. The proof of this fact as well as the definition of the modulation spaces will be given in Section 2. Finally in Section 3 we shall prove our main result. In the sequel, we shall denote by $|A|$ the Lebesgue measure of a measurable subset A of \mathbb{R}^d .

2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Modulation spaces. The Short-Time Fourier Transform (STFT) of a function f with respect to a window g is

$$V_g f(x, y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(t) \overline{g(t-x)} e^{-2\pi i y t} dt,$$

whenever the integral makes sense. This definition can be extended to $f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and yields a continuous function $V_g f$, see [11].

Definition 1. Given $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$, and given a window function $0 \neq g \in \mathcal{S}$, the modulation space $\mathcal{M}^{p,q} = \mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is the space of all distributions $f \in \mathcal{S}'$ for which the following norm is finite:

$$(2) \quad \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}^{p,q}} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |V_g f(x, y)|^p dx \right)^{q/p} dy \right)^{1/q},$$

with the usual modifications if p and/or q are infinite.

Remark 1. The definition is independent of the choice of the window g in the sense of equivalent norms.

The modulation spaces were originally introduced by Feichtinger [6]. We refer to [11] and the references therein for more details about modulation spaces.

The Feichtinger algebra S_0 which coincides with the modulation space $\mathcal{M}^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is a Banach algebra under both pointwise multiplication and convolution. Furthermore, $\mathcal{M}^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ like $\mathcal{M}^{p,p}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ is invariant under the Fourier transform [5, 8, 9].

While the Beurling-Helson theorem completely classifies the changes of variables that operate in $A_1(\mathbb{T})$ (and also on $A_1(\mathbb{R})$) it was still unknown what changes of variables operate on the Feichtinger algebra and more generally on the modulation spaces. This question will be completely settled below.

2.2. Local modulation spaces. The theory of modulation can be defined in the general setting of locally compact Abelian groups [7]. In particular, it can be shown that for $G = \mathbb{Z}^d$ (or any discrete group), $\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(G) = \ell^p(G)$. Similarly, if $G = \mathbb{T}^d$ (or any compact group), $\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(G) = \mathcal{F}L^q(G)$. Here we focus on functions that are locally in a modulation space.

In the sequel we shall denote by $\mathcal{M}_{comp}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ the subspace of $\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ consisting of compactly supported functions, and by $\mathcal{M}_{loc}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ the space of functions that are locally in $\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$. In particular, $u \in \mathcal{M}_{loc}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ if and only if for each $g \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ with $supp(g) \subset K$ where K is a compact subset of \mathbb{R}^d , we have $u_K = g u \in \mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, i.e., $u_K \in \mathcal{M}_{comp}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

$(\mathcal{F}L^q)_{comp}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $(\mathcal{F}L^q)_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ are defined similarly.

The next result contains the key argument in the proof of our main result. We wish to point out that some special cases of the result are already known. For instance, the result was proved for $\mathcal{M}^{\infty,1}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ in [4, Theorem 5.1], while [9] dealt with $\mathcal{M}^{p,p}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ $1 \leq p < \infty$. Furthermore, an independent and different proof of part b. of Lemma 1 using convolution relations on generalized amalgam spaces was indicated to us by H. Feichtinger [10].

Lemma 1. *Let $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$. Then the following statements hold*

- a. $\mathcal{M}_{comp}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d) = (\mathcal{F}L^q)_{comp}(\mathbb{R}^d)$.
- b. $\mathcal{M}_{loc}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d) = (\mathcal{F}L^q)_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

Proof. We shall only prove part a. of the result as part b. follows from the definition of $\mathcal{M}_{loc}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Furthermore, to prove a. it suffices to show that given a compact subset K of \mathbb{R}^d $\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)|_K = \mathcal{F}L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)|_K$. Note that this last equation holds not only as set equality, but also as equality of Banach spaces with equivalent norms.

Let $R > 0$ be given and let $u \in \mathcal{F}L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)$ such that $supp(u) \subset B_R(0)$. Let $g \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ with $supp(g) \subset B_R(0)$. Then, for each $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $V_g u(\cdot, \omega)$ is supported in $B_{2R}(0)$. Thus, using the fact that $|V_g u(x, \omega)| = |V_{\hat{g}} \hat{u}(\omega, -x)| = |\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{u} \cdot T_\omega \bar{g})(x)|$ we have the following estimates

$$\begin{aligned} \|V_g u(\cdot, \omega)\|_{L^p} &\leq |B_{2R}(0)|^{1/p} \|V_g u(\cdot, \omega)\|_{L^\infty} \\ &= |B_{2R}(0)|^{1/p} \|\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{u} \cdot T_\omega \bar{g})\|_{L^\infty} \\ &\leq |B_{2R}(0)|^{1/p} \|\hat{u} \cdot T_\omega \bar{g}\|_{L^1} \\ &\leq |B_{2R}(0)|^{1/p} |\hat{u}| * |\hat{g}|(\omega). \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, $\|V_g u\|_{L^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^{2d})} \leq |B_{2R}(0)|^{1/p} \|\hat{u}\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)} \|\hat{g}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)}$, that is

$$\|u\|_{\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)|_{B_R(0)}} \leq C(R, p, q, d) \|u\|_{\mathcal{F}L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)|_{B_R(0)}}.$$

Thus,

$$\mathcal{F}L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)|_{B_R(0)} \subset \mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)|_{B_R(0)}.$$

For the converse, let $R > 0$ be given and $u \in \mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ such that $\text{supp}(u) \subset B_R(0)$. Let $g \in \mathcal{C}_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ such that $g \equiv 1$ on $B_{2R}(0)$. It is trivially seen that for all $x \in B_R(0)$ and for all $t \in B_R(0)$, $g(t - x) = 1$. Thus, for all $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and for $x \in B_R(0)$,

$$\hat{u}(\omega) \chi_{B_R(0)}(x) = \chi_{B_R(0)}(x) V_g u(x, \omega) = \chi_{B_R(0)}(x) \int_{B_R(0)} u(t) e^{-2\pi i t \cdot \omega} \overline{g(t - x)} dt.$$

Therefore,

$$|B_R(0)|^{1/p} |\hat{u}(\omega)| = \|\chi_{B_R(0)}(\cdot) V_g u(\cdot, \omega)\|_{L^p}.$$

Hence, $\|\hat{u}\|_{L^q} \leq |B_R(0)|^{-1/p} \|V_g u\|_{L^{p,q}}$, that is

$$\|u\|_{\mathcal{F}L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)|_{B_R(0)}} \leq C(R, p, q, d) \|u\|_{\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)|_{B_R(0)}}.$$

Therefore, $\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)|_{B_R(0)} \subset \mathcal{F}L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)|_{B_R(0)}$. We can now conclude that

$$\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)|_{B_R(0)} = \mathcal{F}L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)|_{B_R(0)}.$$

□

3. MAIN RESULTS

Before stating our main result, we wish to indicate that it is trivially seen that all the modulation spaces are invariant under affine changes of variables. That is, let $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$ and $\phi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ be an affine mapping, i.e., $\phi(x) = Ax + b$ where A is a $d \times d$ real invertible matrix and $b \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Then the linear operator ϕ^* given by (1) maps $\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ into itself, that is

$$\phi^*(\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)) \subset \mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d).$$

Indeed, let $g \in \mathcal{S}$ and $u \in \mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, and $\tilde{g} = g \circ A^{-1}$ where A^{-1} is the inverse of A . The result follows from

$$V_g \phi^*(u)(x, \omega) = \frac{1}{|det A|} e^{-2\pi i \omega \cdot A^{-1} b} V_{\tilde{g}} u(Ax + b, (A^*)^{-1} \omega)$$

where A^* denote the conjugate of A .

If we restrict our attention to the modulation spaces $\mathcal{M}^{p,p}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ $1 < p < \infty$ the following stronger result can be proved. For Proposition 1 we assume that $\mathbb{R}^d = \bigcup_{k=1}^N Q_k$ where for each k , Q_k is a (possible infinite) “cube” with sides parallel to the coordinates axis. Moreover, we assume that for $k = 1, \dots, N$ the Q_k s have disjoint interiors.

Proposition 1. *Let ϕ be a continuous on \mathbb{R}^d such that for $k = 1, \dots, N$, the restriction ϕ_k of ϕ to Q_k is an affine function given by $\phi_k(x) = A_k x + b_k$ where A_k is a real invertible $d \times d$ matrix and $b_k \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Then the linear operator ϕ^* given by (1) maps $\mathcal{M}^{p,p}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ into itself, that is*

$$\phi^*(\mathcal{M}^{p,p}(\mathbb{R}^d)) \subset \mathcal{M}^{p,p}(\mathbb{R}^d).$$

Proof. It is evident from the definition of the modulation spaces that $\mathcal{M}^{p,p}$ is invariant under the Fourier transform, see [8, 9]. Let $u \in \mathcal{M}^{p,p}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, then

$$\phi^*(u) = u \circ \phi = \sum_{k=1}^N \chi_{Q_k} \cdot (u \circ \phi) = \sum_{k=1}^N \chi_{Q_k} \cdot (u \circ \phi_k),$$

and so

$$\|\phi^*(u)\|_{\mathcal{M}^{p,p}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^N \|\chi_{Q_k} \cdot (u \circ \phi_k)\|_{\mathcal{M}^{p,p}}.$$

As indicated above, $u \circ \phi_k \in \mathcal{M}^{p,p}$. Hence, $v_k = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(u \circ \phi_k) \in \mathcal{M}^{p,p}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ as well. Moreover, note that χ_{Q_k} is a bounded Fourier multiplier on all $\mathcal{M}^{p,p}(\mathbb{R}^d)$: this follows from [2, Theorem 1] in the case $d = 1$, and from [3, Theorem 6] when $d > 1$. Consequently, using the invariance of $\mathcal{M}^{p,p}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ under the Fourier transform, we conclude that there exists $c_k > 0$ such that

$$\|\chi_{Q_k} \cdot (u \circ \phi_k)\|_{\mathcal{M}^{p,p}} = \|\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\chi_{Q_k} \cdot v_k)\|_{\mathcal{M}^{p,p}} \leq c_k \|u\|_{\mathcal{M}^{p,p}},$$

from which the proof follows. \square

Remark 2. The conclusion of Proposition 1 holds if we used an infinite decomposition of \mathbb{R}^d , that is if we assume that $\mathbb{R}^d = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} Q_k$ where the cubes Q_k still have sides parallel to the coordinate axis and disjoint interiors. In this case, the extra assumption needed to prove the previous result is that the constants c_k appearing in the above proof, are uniformly bounded, i.e., $\sup_k c_k < \infty$.

We are now ready to state and prove our main result.

Theorem 1. *Let $\phi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ be a \mathcal{C}^1 function. Assume that the operator ϕ^* defined by (1) maps $\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ into itself, i.e., $\phi^*(\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)) \subset \mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for some $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$, with $2 \neq q < \infty$. Then ϕ is an affine mapping, that is $\phi(x) = Ax + \phi(0)$ for some real invertible $d \times d$ matrix A .*

In particular, the Feichtinger algebra $\mathcal{M}^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is preserved by, and only by affine changes of variables.

Proof. Because $\phi^*(\mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)) \subset \mathcal{M}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $\phi^*(u) = u \circ \phi$ is compactly supported whenever u is, Lemma 1 implies that ϕ^* maps $\mathcal{M}_{comp}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d) = (\mathcal{F}L^q)_{comp}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ into itself as well as $\mathcal{M}_{loc}^{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^d) = (\mathcal{F}L^q)_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ into itself. Therefore,

when $d = 1$ and $q = 1$, the Beurling-Helson Theorem [1, pp. 84-86], implies that $\phi(x) = ax + \phi(0)$;

when $d = 1$ and $1 < q < \infty$, $q \neq 2$, it follows from [16, Theorem 3] that $\phi(x) = ax + \phi(0)$;

when $d > 1$ and $q = 1$, it follows from [17, Corollary 1] that $\phi(x) = Ax + \phi(0)$, where A is a real invertible $d \times d$ matrix;

when $d > 1$ and $1 < q < \infty$, $q \neq 2$, it follows from [16, Theorem 6] that $\phi(x) = Ax + \phi(0)$, where A is a real invertible $d \times d$ matrix. \square

Remark 3. The fact that $q \neq 2$ in Theorem 1 was justified in the Introduction. Moreover, we restricted to $q < \infty$, because the key ingredients in the proof of our main result are [16, Theorem 3, Theorem 6] whose proofs are based on a density argument. It is not clear to us if Theorem 1 holds for $q = \infty$.

Remark 4. Using Lemma 1 and [16, pp. 214], it follows that if $\phi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ is nonlinear and \mathcal{C}^2 , then ϕ^* is not bounded on $\mathcal{M}^{p,q}$. This fact together with Proposition 1, show that the \mathcal{C}^1 condition in Theorem 1 is the only nontrivial smoothness condition to impose on ϕ .

For the Sjöstrand algebra S_ω which coincides with the modulation space $\mathcal{M}^{\infty,1}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, Theorem 1 was proved in under a weaker assumption on ϕ . More specifically, it was proved in [4, Theorem 5.1] that if ϕ is a proper mapping, i.e., ϕ is continuous on \mathbb{R}^d and $\phi^{-1}(K)$ is a compact set for any compact subset K of \mathbb{R}^d , and if $\phi^*(\mathcal{M}^{\infty,1}(\mathbb{R}^d)) \subset \mathcal{M}^{\infty,1}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ then $\phi(x) = Ax + \phi(0)$. It is also straightforward to prove Theorem 1 under this weaker assumption on ϕ .

Finally, we wish to conclude this paper by pointing out the connection of our main result to certain Fourier multipliers. More precisely, let σ be a function defined on \mathbb{R}^d . The Fourier multiplier with symbol σ is the operator H_σ initially defined on \mathcal{S} by

$$H_\sigma f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \sigma(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i \xi \cdot x} d\xi.$$

We refer to [19] for more on Fourier multipliers. As mentioned above, there is a strong connection between the L^p -continuity of the Fourier multipliers and the Beurling-Helson theorem. In particular, the family of homomorphisms $e^{i\phi(\xi)}$ on the space of L^p -Fourier multipliers was investigated by Hörmander in [14, Section 1.3]. It is easily seen that $\sigma_0(\xi) = e^{i\xi}$, then H_{σ_0} is bounded on all $L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ and $d \geq 1$. Hörmander proved that if $\phi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ is \mathcal{C}^2 and if $\phi^*(\sigma_0)(\xi) = \sigma_0(\phi(\xi)) = e^{i\phi(\xi)}$ is a bounded Fourier multiplier on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for some $1 < p < \infty$ and $p \neq 2$, then ϕ is an affine function [14, Theorem 1.15]. It is interesting to note that there exist nonlinear (non-affine) functions ϕ on \mathbb{R}^d such that the Fourier multipliers with symbols $\phi^*(\sigma_0)(\xi) = \sigma_0(\phi(\xi)) = e^{i\phi(\xi)}$ are bounded on all modulation spaces [3].

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